

LET SNAKE RIVER
FILL GREAT LAKEScheme Is Suggested by Idaho News-
paper Editor.

VISIT IS BEARING FRUIT

AT LITTLE COST UTAH'S SEA
COULD BE REPLENISHED.

"Why not let Utah have the surplus water of the Snake river to fill the Great Salt Lake?" is the text of an article in the Idaho World (Idaho City), which indicates that the recent visit of the editors of Utah's sister state of this city is beginning to bear fruit. While the feasibility of the project is unquestioned by the editor of the World, and by her Idaho newspaper men, no route of diversion is suggested, although Bear lake would undoubtedly be the objective point. A reservoir could be made at Bear lake and the waters would then reach the Great Salt Lake through the natural channel of the Bear river. This project brings to mind an irrigation scheme which the government engineers have already planned out, whereby the waters of the Green river would be taken from Wyoming and diverted into Bear lake, Utah.

After pointing out that the lake has fallen greatly in the last ten years, requiring such a long, uncomfortable walk in order to get to the water that it kept large numbers from taking any bath at all, and that the lake could be replenished at little expense to the people of Utah, by turning in water from the Snake river, the editor of the World says:

"Many Idaho editors who visited the lake recently on their return from California, were there last year on the way to the St. Louis fair, and seeing the great area of dry ground that was covered by the lake a year ago, said: 'What a pity!'"

Could Protect Idaho.

"They talked the matter over and all agreed that Utah should be permitted to take the surplus water of the Snake river and fill the lake, with a stipulated agreement to the effect that water should thereby acquire no right of title to the lake, and should have none when it was needed in Idaho, and they agreed to advocate the filling of the great lake in the manner stated."

No Objection From Idaho.

"The great majority of the people of Idaho will not object to letting a portion of the water of the Snake river flow into Salt Lake instead of into the ocean. If it is to be done it must be before storage reservoirs are constructed. Not only Utah, but all of the inter-mountain country, should rejoice to see the great old lake rise to where it was thirty or forty years ago."

A time will come when Idaho will have use for most of the water that now flows to the ocean during the winter and early spring. That will be when immense storage reservoirs are constructed on the Snake. But before such reservoirs are built, why not let Utah have the surplus to fill the lake?"

DEMONSTRATIONS IN
HONOR OF TAFT PARTY

Manila, Aug. 20.—Advices from Zamboanga say that three wonderful demonstrations were held there in honor of Secretary of War Taft and party last night. The Moro provinces and the leading datus were represented. There was a procession, a drill by Moro, parade and native dances. At night there was a dance at the Army and Navy club and a reception by a Mindanao club. The Twentieth infantry, commanded by Colonel Maize, and the Philippine band, hundreds of school children sang in English. The Logan has sailed for Jolo with Secretary Taft and party.

AMERICAN SHIP LOST.

Honolulu, Aug. 20.—The American ship Spartan from Newcastle, Australia, for Kananapali, went ashore yesterday on the coast of Maui, near Spreckelsville. The Spartan and her cargo of coal will be a total loss. The crew have been saved.

The Spartan was owned in San Francisco and has had a memorable career. About thirty years ago she was sunk at the entrance of the New York harbor, when on a voyage from Manila.

BOYCOTT WEAKENING.

Shanghai, Aug. 20.—The boycott against American goods is evidently weakening and the intended mission of former Minister Conger is considered to be entirely superfluous.

TRANSPORT SEIZED.

Tokio, Aug. 20.—The commander of the squadron sent to Kamchatka reports that he seized the Russian transport Anzula in Petropavlovsk harbor on Aug. 12.

GEM OF ANTILLES
VERY PROSPEROUSGreat Impetus to Commerce and the
Industries.

WEALTH INCREASING FAST

CUBA SURPRISES EVEN THE
MOST OPTIMISTIC.

Washington, Aug. 20.—In a statement furnished to the press today regarding "the prosperity of Cuba," Senator Quesada, the minister from the island, declared that its prosperity was such that even the most optimistic are surprised. There was no section of the island, the minister said, which had not received a great impetus commercially and industrially, and with the continuance of the "excellent sanitary conditions," the increasing production and investments it is to be expected that in a few years the wealth of the country will be doubled." Continuing, the statement says in part:

Cuban Treasury Report.

"The greatest proof of the development of Cuba during the administration of President Palma can be found in the study of the last figures of the official report of the Cuban treasury, showing the results of conservative, wise and progressive management, which has ruled the island during the last three years."

"The receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were \$61,751,095, of which \$25,544,822 was from public revenues and \$36,206,273 from special accounts, of which \$31,677,286 was the product of the loan for the payment of the Cuban army. The customs receipts were \$4,548,942 more than the previous year. The exportations reached \$101,000,077, the importations \$61,377,664, leaving a trade balance in favor of Cuba of about \$40,000,000."

Payments of \$44,510,373.

"During the year payments were made to the amount of \$44,510,373, of which \$17,286,490 was for the regular budget and \$27,223,883 for paying the army claims."

"The total receipts for the year were \$61,751,095, which, plus \$7,099,584, the balance from the previous year, gives a grand total of \$68,850,679. Deducting expenditures there was a surplus of \$2,430,307 in the Cuban treasury on the first of July last, which, after making some allowances for outstanding credits, leaves about \$22,000,000 of surplus."

"Part of this will be devoted to public works and part to serve as basis for money to be applied to settle the balance due to the army."

"The government of Cuba, which so far has been very loyal of contractual obligations, will deal with this matter with the same conservative and commendable manner in which it has heretofore handled the question, which have arisen and always inspired by the best interests of the country and mindful of her laws and international obligations."

SIXTEEN KNOWN DEAD.

Two More Bodies Found in the River
Near Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 20.—Two more bodies were found today in the Elizabeth river near the scene of the accident. One of these was Thos. Ferguson, the drawbridge keeper, who was knocked off the bridge and drowned when the train plunged through the draw. The other is being held for identification. This makes fourteen bodies in all that have been recovered from the river with this injured dead in the hospital here, making sixteen known dead. It is believed that more bodies are in the river. Some of the excursionists who returned home not finding their friends there have come back to Norfolk to make further search. It is thought that seven persons are yet missing.

QUESTION SETTLED
BY U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 20.—A man to whom diamonds are sent with the option of buying any or all of them is, for the purpose of the customs laws, the owner of the gems.

HICKS-BEACH ON BOARD.

Queenstown, Aug. 20.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, former chancellor of the exchequer, is a passenger on the Cunard line steamer Umbria, which sailed from here today. He is en route for Singapore by way of the United States.

COOLAPSE OF CROWDED PLATFORM

Five Hundred Men, Women and Children Precipitated Fif-
teen Feet Into a Cellar—Nearly All More
or Less Injured.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—More than 500 men, women and children were precipitated fifteen feet into a cellar during the collapse of a platform for day during the exercises incident to the laying of the corner stone of the Beth David Russian orthodox church on Miller street near Washington. Nearly all of them were cut and bruised, but it is believed no one was fatally hurt. The rabbis were among those who went down, and although injured they concluded the ceremony after the panic had subsided.

Among the more seriously injured are Rabbi Ashinsky, S. Graffman and A. Blohm, Abraham Nathanson, pastor of the congregation and Policeman Adam Leftewski.

The platform which was fifty feet

square, had been constructed over the foundation walls for the accommodation of the rabbis, officers of the church and invited guests. Just prior to the corner stone ceremony, a brass band leading 800 Zionists, who were invited to the platform to sign their names to the roll placed in the stone. A mad rush was made by the thousands of persons gathered to secure the same privilege.

The policemen were overwhelmed. In

a moment the platform was packed and the floor structure collapsed.

The panic that followed attracted thousands of persons to the spot and the police had great difficulty in extricating the screaming and groaning victims from the wreckage.

Many Trampled Upon.

When the cellar had been cleared it was found that scores were hurt, their injuries consisting of bruises and cuts about the head and back. Some of the injuries were due to the panic that followed the crash, many being trampled on in the wild rush to escape.

Rabbi Ashinsky was trampled upon and suffered severe injuries but continued the services after some sort of order had been restored. The fact that there were no fatalities is a marvel as when the platform broke it closed up like a jack knife, throwing the people into a struggling mass in the cellar.

The policemen had an exciting time

h. handling the great crowd. A rumor gained credence that several children were buried in the ruins and frenzied fathers and mothers who could not locate their children were restrained with difficulty.

OGDEN CHOR WILL SING TONIGHT

Irrigation Ode to be Rendered at the Evening Session of the

Irrigation Congress Which Will Open the Week at the
Lewis and Clark Exposition.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 20.—The sec-

ond great congress to meet in Portland within a week will be the national irrigation congress, which will assemble at the Lewis and Clark auditorium tomorrow. As was the case with the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress, the subjects to be treated pertain particularly to the west.

Following the custom established last year at El Paso the business of the irrigation congress will for the most part be transacted in sectional meetings. Two general sessions will be held tomorrow, one in the forenoon and the other at night. Both will be devoted more or less to an exchange of felicitations and at the evening session the famous Mormon choir of Ogden, Utah, will participate in the exercises by singing the irrigation ode. Another feature of this session will be the address of United States District Attorney Francis J. Heney, whose connection with the investigations into the land frauds in Oregon has given him wide publicity.

Five Sections Meet Tuesday.

The business of the congress will commence in earnest Tuesday in five sections. These sections will consider forestry climatology, rural settlement, production by irrigation and engineering and mechanics.

There will be no general sessions either on Tuesday or Wednesday, but on Thursday the congress will meet in general session to elect officers, select the next meeting place, hear reports of committees and transact and conclude business of the organization.

The event of the last day will undoubtedly be the reading of the letter to the congress from President J. H. Hill of the Great Northern railroad.

LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON HAS

RESIGNED AS VICEROY OF INDIA

London, Aug. 20.—The resignation of Lord Curzon of Kedleston as viceroy of India and the appointment of Lord Minto as his successor was announced at the Indian office today.

According to the correspondence, which is issued to the public, the resignation of Lord Curzon was called to that office on August 12. The correspondence shows a decidedly bitter feeling between Lord Curzon, the India office and Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the forces in India, over the new plan of army reorganization. Lord Curzon's dissatisfaction came to a head with the refusal of the cabinet to appoint Major General Sir Edward Grey as Lord Curzon's successor.

Repeating on August 2 to the refusal of Mr. Broderick, secretary of staff of India, to make this appointment Lord Curzon requests that the government reconsider its decision. "In order to enable me to accept the responsibility which I infer his majesty's government still desires me to assume."

Mr. Broderick refused to comply with the request for the appointment of Major General Barrow and Lord Curzon replied as follows:

"It is apparent that his majesty's government deny me that confidence which alone can enable me to serve them, and attach a fundamentally different interpretation from myself to the modifications, upon the acceptance of which alone I consented to remain in office. The situation, therefore, remains where it was when I resigned in June. If the government is unable to accept my views I request the premier to place my resignation in the hands of his majesty."

Out of Harmony.

To this Mr. Broderick replied that there was a request from Mr. Balfour that Lord Curzon reconsider his decision. In a final dispatch, however, dated Aug. 12, Lord Curzon says: "The main question is not the choice of an individual, but one of the principle underlying a future change in our administration. I am reluctantly driven to the conclusion that the policy of his majesty's government is

based on principles that I could not conscientiously carry out. In the interests of the new organization it is desirable that I should be relieved of my duties with as little delay as possible."

Curzon's Last Word.

Supplementary dispatches, after the receipt of the resignation, show, firstly, that Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener were unable to agree over the details of the reorganization; and, secondly, that Lord Curzon at the time he left England expressed his entire disagreement with the plan.

But, he says, "I loyally commend the undertaking and resigned only when I realized that conflicts were certain to arise between the commander-in-chief and the rest of the government of India."

His concluding sentence reads: "I reflect with sorrow how little justification has been for the claim that you have rendered me your constant support."

Praise for Curzon.

London, Aug. 21.—The resignation of Lord Curzon as viceroy of India, which is the chief theme of the morning news, has been met by a flood of expressions of sympathy and praise for his services.

Mr. Broderick, secretary of state for India, in the White book, however, makes it clear that the situation has been impossible only for some time and that the breach between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener could not have been patched up by minor concessions to Lord Curzon. All of the editorial articles praise Lord Curzon's administration unstintingly and credit him with having done a great service to India as any of his predecessors, if not greater. It is conceded that the Earl of Minto takes the reins at a point of great difficulty and that his ability equal to that of any man in England to grasp quickly and master difficult administrative work.

MILWAUKEE CHOSEN BY EAGLES

FOR THEIR NEXT GRAND AERIE

Denver, Aug. 20.—The grand aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles finished balloting this morning, after an almost continuous session beginning at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. Milwaukee was selected as the next meeting place by a bare majority over San Francisco. The full list of new officers is as follows:

Grand worthy president, W. H. Davis, Cleveland, Ohio.

Grand worthy vice president, Edward Krause, Wilmington, Del.

Grand worthy secretary, A. E. Partidge, Kansas City.

Grand worthy chaplain, Joseph T. Hinkle, Pendleton, Ore.

Grand worthy treasurer, Frank E. Herring, South Bend, Ind.

Grand worthy conductor, M. F. Connolly, Springfield, Mass.

Grand worthy inside guard, W. G. Pettis, Norfolk, Va.

For grand worthy trustees, Joseph Ellis, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. N. Carr, United States, Pa.; R. M. Minneman, Chicago, Ill.; M. H. McNabb, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. J. Kennedy, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Kansas City aerie drill team was awarded the best exemplification of the new ritual. This team scored 35 points out of a possible 40 in the drill and 75.

Tomorrow the grand aerie will continue consideration of the report of the judiciary committee revising the constitution and laws.

London, Aug. 20.—The Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent says that despite the heavy rains the Japanese have advanced in Northern Korea. The Russians abandoned their advance works and were driven back. After crossing the river the Russians destroyed the bridges and there was no sign of the Russians south of Tumen. The Japanese army in Korea has already effected a certain communication with Field Marshal Oyama.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—An official dispatch from General Linevitch to the emperor, dated August 16th, says that a Russian detachment has annihilated a band of Chinese bandits in the Langchen district. The leader of the band and two Japanese were among the dead.

London, Aug. 20.—The Telegraph's Japanese correspondent at Moji says General Linevitch's defense works are now complete. His troops number between 400,000 and 500,000. Train loads of troops are arriving from Russia and many are being sent to the Tumen.

Godoyadani, Manchuria, Aug. 20.—Three Russian officers who have reached the mainland from Sakhalin report that the Russian force in the interior of the island occupies an almost impregnable position and is receiving the full support of the convicts.

American Falls is coming to be known as one of the great power cities of the west. Electrical energy generated at this point now affords light and power for Pocatello and Blackfoot. Transmission lines are being built or

ROOSEVELT SUGGESTED
PLAN OF ARBITRATION

Continued From Page 1.

permitted to wander about the grounds, but vehicles, if kept moving, may follow the driveway around Sagamore Hill house.

The submarine torpedo boat Plunger was to have arrived off Oyster Bay from the Brooklyn navy yard this evening, but some proposed changes in her machinery made it necessary for her to remain at the yard until tomorrow afternoon. Her tests in the presence of the president will take place next Wednesday or Thursday.

UP TO JAPAN.

Russia Will Fight Unless Great Con-
cessions Are Made.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21, 1:20 a. m.—Russia's official attitude regarding the final reply to be made to Japan on Tuesday is unchanged. The impression prevails, as heretofore, that only a very great concession on the part of Japan on the question of indemnity and the cession of Sakhalin will make peace possible. The questions pertaining to the limitation of Russia's naval power and the surrender of her interned warships are considered here to be quite susceptible of satisfactory arrangement and not liable to cause serious trouble.

An interesting development of Sunday was the statement from the very high authority that the foreign office did not believe that Aug. 22 would necessarily see the conclusion at Portsmouth of the conference, but that there will be an exchange between the plenipotentiaries, lasting two and perhaps three days. In some quarters this is taken as a sign that there is still hope for a settlement on a basis of concessions.

CABINET IN SESSION.

Japanese Statesmen Discuss the
Peace Prospects.

Tokio, Aug. 20.—The cabinet met at 11 o'clock at Premier Katsura's residence and continues in session. It is understood that Premier Katsura is discussing an extended resumption of the proceedings at Portsmouth and is explaining the deadlock questions. The government is silent but it is generally believed that a rupture of the conference is inevitable.

Will Decide Today.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—M. Witte's full reports are being submitted through the foreign office to the emperor. There has been no meeting of the grand dukes to consider these reports, but the emperor has been in consultation and will consult again today with some of his advisers and ministers on vital matters now being decided here. The final communication of the supreme deciding authority, Emperor Nicholas, conveying his majesty's instructions as to the basis on which the peace conference is to begin on Tuesday, will be transmitted to Portsmouth through the foreign office probably tonight (Monday) or Tuesday morning.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 20.—According to current gossip Baron Komura told the president that Japan would yield on articles 10 and 11. That Japan would yield on these two points if Russia would accept five and nine (indemnity and Sakhalin) is considered certain, but reports pretending to describe with exactness the character of the president's proposition to Baron de Rosen are probably simply shrewd guesses. M. Witte has never communicated it to the members of his entourage and the Japanese are absolutely silent.

HAD TROUBLE OVER WOMAN.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 20.—At Mount Slicker mining camp, on the line of the E. & N. railroad this morning at 9:30 o'clock, Fred Beebe, a miner, deliberately shot and killed Joseph Bideau, the proprietor of the Mount Brenton hotel and a prominent business resident. The murdered escaped to the hills and has not yet been captured. Trouble was over a woman. Both had been drinking.

Paris, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Matin says that a strike has been declared in four large collieries in the Sosnovics district in Russian Poland, where there are extensive French interests.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 20.—Three men have just been killed at the Anaconda mine.

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ADMIRE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
FOR HIS EFFORTS TO MAKE PEACE

Paris, Aug. 21.—The morning papers devote lengthy leaders to expressing admiration for President Roosevelt in his efforts to bring about peace. The papers adopt a hopeful view, yet they consider the situation extremely delicate, and that the turn of the tide will depend upon the influence of the president. The press and study of the hand of the president, will take centers of conflict are pessimistic with regard to peace.

The Echo De Paris' St. Petersburg correspondent presents a long document pertaining to the financial position of Japan, which is purported to have been submitted to Emperor Nicholas and his ministers to allow them to judge of Japan's resources in carrying on the war. The correspondent adds that the personal and study of this financial document shows that Japan with indemnity will become very powerful while without indemnity she will be ruined. For this reason, he adds, Russia will refuse to pay a Kopeck.

The correspondent of the Matin at Portsmouth says that in the course of an interview M. Witte expressed a deep sense of gratitude to President Roosevelt for his efforts in behalf of peace. M. Witte adding: "Unhappily discord reigns between Russia and Japan on the two main points. Russia will never consent to reimbursement for the cost of the war or the cession of Sakhalin. I speak in the capacity of a simple Russian citizen as well as that of plenipotentiary. The Japanese claims are not only unjust, but insulting."

The Journal correspondent sends an interview with the mayor of Tokio, in which that official says that no Japanese minister dare make peace without an indemnity. The indemnity, he claims, by the entire Japanese nation. The mayor, says the correspondent, considers peace yet far distant.

DECREASE IN IMPORTS
WAGES ARE TOO SMALL

Russia Buying Less From the Na-
tions of the World Since the
War Began.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Imports into Russia over the European frontier during the first four months of the present calendar year have fallen off 25.5 per cent as compared with imports during the corresponding period in 1904. Exports during the same period are 7.26 per cent in excess of 1904. These figures are taken from the Russian official trade returns just received at the department of commerce and labor. The heaviest decreases of imports were under the general heads of raw and semi-manufactured materials and lightest under the head of manufactures.

The decreases in imports are distributed far from equally among the various countries that have been supplying Russia with articles of manufacture or consumption. From Germany the decrease was about 20 per cent. The United Kingdom, 36 per cent. France almost 40 per cent. The latter trade discrimination is explained by the fact that the imports from France have been composed to a larger extent of articles of immediate consumption and luxuries.

Owing to the considerable shrinkage in the quantity and value of raw cotton imported, the local imports to the United States and Egypt during the four months show even heavier decreases. Thus, imports of cotton from the United States have fallen about 55 per cent in value, from \$15,548,000 in 1904 to \$8,481,000 in 1905, and 35 per cent in quantity from 107.6 millions of pounds to 69.3 millions of pounds, while the total imports credited to this country have decreased about 46 per cent, from \$19,599,000 in 1904, to \$10,522,000 in 1905. The imports from Egypt, almost all cotton, show an even heavier relative decrease of nearly 55 per cent, from \$4,144,000 to \$1,867,000.

Speaking of the Chinese, the ambassador said that when people talk about their buying extensively of American goods when the Orient is opened after the Russian-Japanese war, it must be remembered that people cannot buy unless they have money to buy with. A coole makes \$8 per month in Mexican money and cannot be expected to support his family and invest heavily in articles of immediate consumption at the same time. Probably the best investment at the present time, the ambassador said, is in railroads. In the building of them much labor would be employed and money might be obtained by the natives in that way.

The idea of Japan exerting a great influence on China after the close of the war with Russia, Mr. Conger declared is a big bugaboo, the outgrowth of another big bugaboo, the so-called "yellow peril." There is no "yellow peril," he said. America has no more to fear from Japan than from any other power.

THE DEATH RECORD.

David Ward, Aged 101.

Frederickton, N. B., Aug. 20.—Hon. David Ward, the oldest legislator in this world, died at his home in this city today, aged 101 years and six months. Mr. Ward was a member of the Canadian senate at Ottawa, a life officer.

Joseph Plumb Cochran.

Buffalo, Aug. 20.—In Westminster church today it was announced that the church's missionary physician, Joseph Plumb Cochran, M. D., had died of typhoid fever in Persia. Dr. Cochran built the first hospital in Persia. In 1880 when Urumia was threatened by Kurdish invasion, he arranged an armistice with the Kurds and Urumia was saved. In recognition of that service the Shah of Persia decorated him.

A year ago a fanatic threatened Dr. Cochran's life and murdered his colleague, Rev. Benj. Labarre. Upon President Roosevelt's demand the Persian government paid \$30,000 indemnity.